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Fijian Tingitidae (Hemiptera)

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This paper is based almost entirely upon a small collection of lace bugs collected during the course of the Henry G. Lapham Expedition to Fiji in 1938 under the auspices of Bernice P. Bishop Museum. Unless otherwise stated, the specimens were collected by Elwood C. Zimmerman. In addition, the writers have examined some type material from Fiji in the Kirkaldy Collection of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association and the Fiji specimens in the Drake Collection.

This paper enumerates 17 species and one variety of Tingitidae from Fiji. Two genera, 11 species, and one variety are described as new. Types of all the new species are to be deposited in Bishop Museum. The illustrations were made by M. E. Poor, the junior author.

Phatnoma pacifica Kirkaldy, Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Proc. 33: 363, 1908.

One female, Tholo-i-suva, Viti Levu, July 25, 1 male, July 17; 1 female, Naro'i, Moala Island, Aug. 24; 1 female, Draiba trail, Ovalau, July 9; 1 male, Mt. Victoria, Tholo North, Sept. 13; 1 male, Navai Mill, near Nandarivatu, Sept. 15. These specimens were collected by beating shrubbery at 500 to 4,000 ft. altitude. Two paratypes, collected by F. Muir in March, have also been studied.

This species may be found in both the long and short winged forms. The color of the adult is cinereous, more or less regularly variegated with fuscous, but without a very definite color pattern. The spines on the head show some variation in size. The difference in length and height of the lateral carinae is variable, but this character seems to represent only variation within the species, and is not

specific. Two of the female specimens before us have much longer and somewhat higher lateral carinae, but examples with short lateral carinae also exhibit some variation. The two paratypes have short lateral carinae. The areolate portion of the boundary separating discoidal and subcostal areas also exhibits some variation in the degree of foliation.

Drake and Poor (*Iowa State College Jour. Sci.* **11**: 397, 1937) and Hacker (*Queensland Mus., Mem.* **9**: 176, 1928) wrongly determined this species as occurring, respectively, in the Philippines and Australia. These records are being corrected elsewhere. The authors have examined no specimens of *P. pacifica* from islands of the Pacific other than Fiji.

Teleonemia scrupulosa Stål, *Enum. Hemipt.* **3**: 132, 1873. Champion, *Biol. Centr.-Am., Rhynch.* **2**: 40, pl. 3, figs. 12, 12, a, 1898. Drake and Frick, *Haw. Ent. Soc., Proc.* **10**: 199-202, fig. 1, 1939. (See figure 1.)

Teleonemia bifasciata Kirkaldy, *Soc. Ent. France, Bull.* **15**: 216, 1905.

Teleonemia lantanae Distant, *Ent.* **40**: 60, 1907. Kirkaldy, *Haw. Ent. Soc., Proc.* **1**: 140, 154, 1907; 182, 190, 1908. Kotinsky, *Haw. Ent. Soc., Proc.* **1**: 163, 1908. Perkins and Swezey,

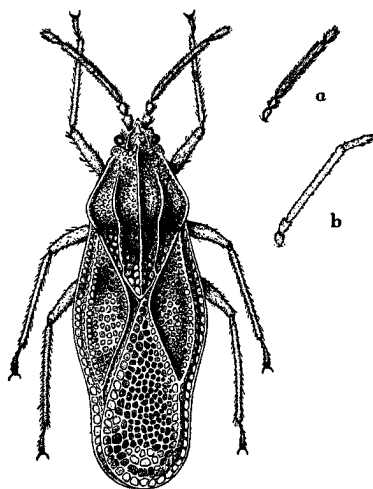


FIGURE 1.—*Teleonemia scrupulosa*. (Engraving loaned by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association.)

Haw. Sugar Plant. Assoc., Bull. 16, 1924. Simmonds, Agric. Jour. Fiji Is. 1: 10, 16-21, 1928; 2: 36-39, 4 figs., 1929. Fyfe, Agric. Jour. Fiji Is. 8: 35-36, 1935.

T. scrupulosa (= *lantanae* Kirkaldy) was introduced into the Hawaiian islands in 1902 from Mexico by Albert Koebele (Perkins and Swezey, 1924) and later into Fiji and Australia (Simmonds, 1928; Fyfe, 1937), as a phytophagous enemy of *Lantana*. It was among the first insects introduced into foreign lands for the primary purpose of controlling undesirable species of weeds. Excellent accounts of its biology have been published by Fyfe (1937) and other workers on Pacific insects. Published records indicate that the *Lantana* tingitid flourished in the new countries where it was introduced and helped considerably to reduce the vigor of the weed. Both nymph and adult feed upon the leaves, flowers, and buds of *Lantana* and thus help to check seed production.

***Ulonemia pacifica* (Kirkaldy).**

Teleonemia pacifica Kirkaldy, Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Proc. 32: 780, 1907.

Three males and 4 females, Munia Island, Lau group, Aug. 3; 1 female, Mvana, Vanua Mbalavu, Lau group, Aug. 9; 1 male, 1 mile south of Marona, Mango Island, Aug. 14; 1 male, Nandarivatu, Viti Levu, Sept. 2; 1 female, 1 mile west of Naroi, Moala Island, Aug. 25; all collected below 900 ft. while beating shrubs.

This species was described by Kirkaldy from specimens collected in Queensland, Australia, and Rewa, Viti Levu, Fiji. As no type specimens have been examined, it is impossible to determine whether or not more than one species was present in the type series. A male, Lami, Viti Levu, Fiji, collected by C. E. Pemberton, fits the original description fairly well.

***Cysteochila vitilevuana*, new species.**

Head yellowish, impressed between the eyes, without spines (two paratypes with short blunt, median, tubercle-like spines), usually covered with a whitish exudation. Eyes large, dark fuscous to black, transverse. Antennae moderately stout, indistinctly pilose, dark brown, the terminal segment blackish, clothed with longer hairs; segment 1 short, considerably thicker than 2 and about one and one half times as long; 3 a little more than two and one half times as long as 4. Bucculae broad, contiguous in front, areolate, whitish testaceous, dark fuscous in front. Rostral channel deep, narrow, open behind; laminae areolate, rather thick, whitish testaceous, convex within; rostrum brown, dark at apex,

extending to metasternum. Legs moderately stout, rather short; coxae, trochanter, femora and tibiae dark ferrugineous, tibiae very dark, becoming black apically; femora with a broad black band at base and a broader one just before the apex, the large space between the two bands pale testaceous, apical portion beyond the black band dark ferrugineous.

Pronotum strongly convex, tricarinate, the posterior triangular process and a median, V-shaped portion in front (hood and part of collar) exposed, the rest of pronotum entirely concealed from above by the large paranota; hood small, narrowed on crest, dark brown to dark fuscous in color; triangular process testaceous with fuscous areas, areolate; carinae sharply raised, the lateral ones slightly concave within; paranota dark brown to dark fuscous, resting largely on the surface of pronotum, longitudinally raised within on each side of median carina, the latter entirely concealed on disk; pronotum beneath the paranota dark brown, coarsely pitted and with lateral carinae constricted beyond middle, brown, with the base and a transverse area beyond discoidal area testaceous; costal area narrow uniseriate, strongly reflexed along basal portion; subcostal area broader, biseriate; discoidal area large, widest slightly behind middle, there six areolae deep, the outer boundary a little curved; sutural and discoidal areas on the same level, the areolae of sutural area slightly smaller. Length, 3.45 mm.; width, 1.10 mm.

Holotype male, allotype female, ridge west of Nandarivatu, Viti Levu, Sept. 9, altitude 3,000 ft., beating shrubbery. Paratypes: 1 female, taken with type; 1 male and 2 females, Tholo-i-suva, Viti Levu, July 21; 2 females, belt road, 16-18 miles west of Suva, Viti Levu, July 29; 1 female, Lami quarry, July 24; 2 males, Viti Levu, collected by A. M. Lea (Hacker Collection).

The striking markings on the legs and paranota separate this species from its congeners. The small, longitudinal, inflated ridge of the paranota varies slightly in size. From the original description of *Physatocheila natalensis* Stål (Ofv. Vet.-Akad. Forh., 38, 1855), and the illustration of this species by Distant (South Afr. Mus., Ann. 2: 242, pl. 15, fig. 10, 1902), it is quite evident that *C. vitilevuana* is a very distinct species and not easily confused with Stål's *natalensis*. The latter species seems to belong to the genus *Cysteochila*. Without named specimens of what Kirkaldy determined as *Monanthia natalensis* (Stål) from Fiji (Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Proc. 33: 364, 1908) it is impossible to straighten out the confusion.

Genus **AULOTINGIS**, new genus

Head short, much broader than long, excavated on each side in front for the insertion of basal segment of antennae, thus forming a narrow, median ridge and a narrow ridge along each side separating the eye from the groove. Eyes large. Rostrum rather short, extending beyond prosternum; channel wide on

meso- and metasternum, the laminae low and meeting behind. Orifice present. Bucculae areolate, contiguous in front. Antennae moderately long, moderately stout, without conspicuous hairs; segment 1 a little stouter and a little longer than 2; 3 slenderest, but not much slenderer than 4; 4 moderately long, fusiform.

Pronotum convex, coarsely pitted, collar present; paranota absent; posterior triangular process long; lateral carinae strongly foliaceous, each strongly reflexed, inflated and turned in so that the outer margins meet above the median carina, forming a long inflated, tubelike hood which conceals all the median longitudinal portion of pronotum, save small portion of collar and median carina in front and apex of triangular process behind. Elytra formed as in *Leptoypha* Stål, the areas distinct, but the boundary between discoidal and sutural areas not very sharply defined. Hypocostal ridge uniseriate. Wings present. Legs moderately long and moderately stout.

Genotype, *Aulotingis moalae*, new species.

This genus resembles *Leptoypha* Stål, but is easily separated from it and closely related genera by the very long, tubular, hoodlike structure of pronotum and differently formed anterior portion of head.

Aulotingis moalae, new species (fig. 2).

Head black, shiny, longitudinally excavated on each side in front. Eyes large, black. Antennae testaceous, without vestiture; segment 1 a little longer than 2, narrow and curved above at the base. Rostrum extending a little beyond prosternum, brownish, the laminae dark testaceous. Body beneath black.

Pronotum rather strongly convex, pitted, shiny, brown, truncate in front; collar narrow, moderately raised, areolate; the long tubular hood formed by lateral carinae, reddish brown. Elytra shiny, brown, slightly narrowing posteriorly; costal area narrow, reflexed vertically, uniseriate, but the areolae small; subcostal area narrower, vertical, uniseriate, the areolae very small; discoidal area extending a little beyond middle, hardly distinguishable from sutural area, widest near middle, there five to six areolae deep. Legs testaceous, the tarsi dark. Wings longer than abdomen, grayish. Length, 2.60 mm.; width, 0.70 mm.

Holotype, male, Naroï, Moala Island, Aug. 24, 1938, collected from a shrub.

Genus **CORYTHOTINGIS**, new genus

Head short, armed with spines, largely concealed from above by the hood. Antennae moderately long, rather slender; segment 1 short, stouter and longer than 2; 3 long, slenderest; 4 moderately long, fusiform. Legs rather slender, moderately long, widely separated on meso- and metasternum, the middle and hind pair placed close together. Bucculae reticulate, closed in front. Rostrum moderately long. Orifice present. Pronotum tricarinate, with four inflated elevations, the lateral carinae (except on triangular process) almost wholly concealed by reflexed, strongly inflated paranota which rest upon and almost entirely cover each side of pronotum; hood narrow, rather high, its apex extending forward in front of apex of head, concealing most of head; hind triangular portion of pronotum inflated. Elytra long, rather broad, divided into the usual areas; discoidal area extending beyond middle of elytra, jointly raised with sutural area; subcostal area almost vertical, narrow.

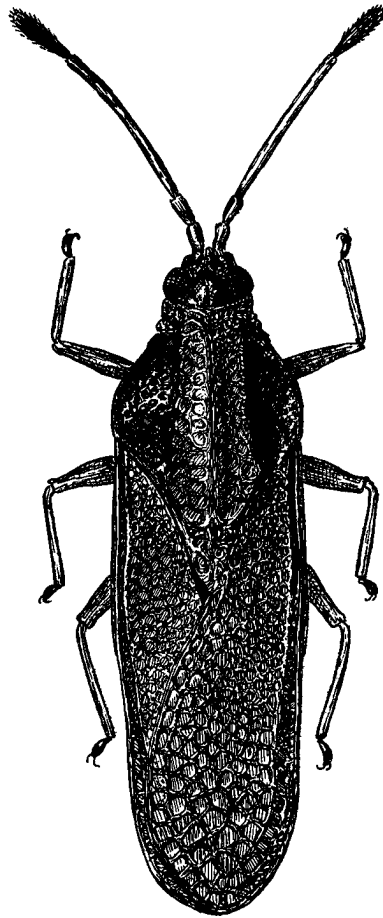


FIGURE 2.—*Aulotingis moalae*.

Genotype *Corythotingis zimmermani*, new species.

This genus may be separated from *Physatocheila* Stål and allied genera by the four inflated structures of pronotum. The reticulations are moderately thick, and the areolae of elytra are moderately large.

Corythotingis zimmermani, new species (fig. 3).

Rather large, testaceous, the areolae of elytra hyaline. Antennae indistinctly hairy, testaceous, the apical segment blackish; segment 1 about one and one half times as long as 2; 3 straight, three times the length of 4; 4 subfusiform, clothed with longer hair. Sides of thorax largely reticulated, testaceous; a large, round,

convex, polished, black spot at side of pronotum. Rostrum brownish, dark at tip, extending to middle of mesosternum, channel cordate on metasternum, closed behind, the laminae testaceous, uniseriate; legs testaceous, tarsi dark. Eyes black.

Pronotum convex, narrowed in front; median carina not concealed by paranota, the lateral carinae almost entirely concealed by paranota, only small portion on triangular process visible. Hood narrow, compressed laterally, rather high, extending almost as far in front of head as the apex of second antennal segment. Paranota very large, strongly inflated, forming a very large hoodlike structure on each side of pronotum. Posterior triangular process entirely inflated, sharply raised, tectiform. Elytra broad, broadest near base, the tips separated (not widely) when at rest; costal area very broad, irregularly 4-5 seriate; subcostal area very narrow, largely biseriate, subvertical, the areolae very small, the upper row larger; discoidal area large, the inner boundary broadly rounded, widest near middle, there 7-8 areolae deep, merging with subcostal area posteriorly; sutural area broad, the areolae becoming a little larger distally. Hypocostal ridge uniseriate. Length, 3.85 mm.; width, 1.70 mm.

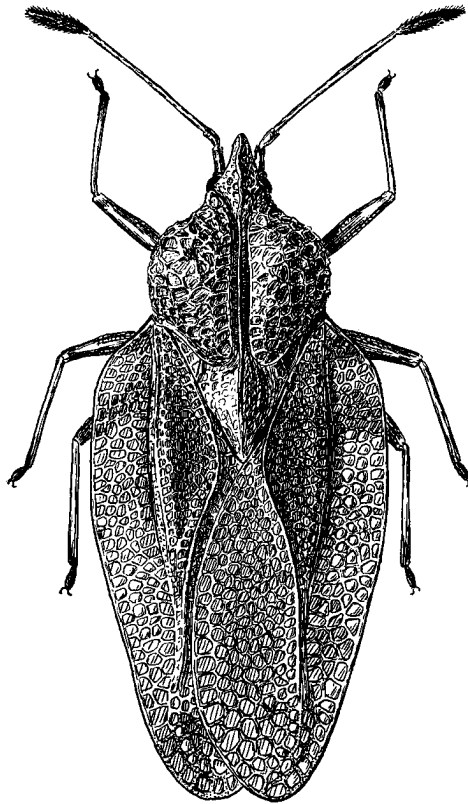


FIGURE 3.—*Corythotising zimmermani*.

Holotype male, Mt. Korombamba, Viti Levu, Aug. 1, altitude 1,300 ft., collected on shrubs. Named in honor of the collector who has taken a keen and active interest in the insects of Oceania.

Idiocysta floris, new species.

General aspect very similar to *I. hackeri* China from Samoa but distinctly larger, with longer rostrum and with the large paranota more sharply raised in front and behind. Rostrum barely reaching the meso-metasternal suture. Antennae pale testaceous, slender; segment 3 two and one half times as long as 4. Paranota strongly developed, inflated, semiglobose, more sharply raised. Other characters very similar to *I. hackeri* China. Length, 3.10 mm.; width, 1.0 mm.

Holotype female, allotype male, and 9 paratypes, Nandarivatu, Viti Levu, beating shrubs, September, elevation 3,600 ft. The terminal segment of antennae is pale testaceous and much shorter than in *I. hackeri*. The latter is a much shorter species; the rostrum extends to the middle of the mesosternum and the inflated paranota are more gradually sloping posteriorly.

Idiocysta fijiana, new species.

Moderately large, slender, black, the costal area considerably embrowned, hood, triangular process of pronotum, and legs testaceous, tarsi dark. Bucculae black, areolate, closed in front. Rostral channel wide, closed behind, the laminae black; rostrum dark testaceous, extending to near the base of mesosternum. Body beneath black, the venter shiny. Head black, sometimes more or less covered with a whitish exudation, the spines very short and black. Antennae rather long, slender, indistinctly pilose, somewhat variable in length and color, usually testaceous with last segment blackish, sometimes with third segment considerably infusate; segment 1 short, stouter than 2 and about one and one half times as long; 3 one and one half times as long as 4.

Pronotum, except front part of hood and hind part of triangular process, concealed by the bulbous paranota; hood small, slightly projecting forward, testaceous, the median vein raised; triangular process largely testaceous, tricarinate; paranota blackish, strongly reflexed, inflated, subglobose (together), the outer margins curved downward and meeting high above the median line of pronotum; carinae, except on the hind portion of triangular process, concealed by paranota. Elytra rather narrow, slightly constricted opposite apex of discoidal area, the tips overlapping and jointly rounded when in repose; costal area narrow, uniseriate, slightly reflexed, the areolae clear and moderately large; subcostal area narrow, mostly biseriate or uniseriate in the smaller specimens; discoidal area elongate, narrowed at base and apex, widest near middle, there four areolae deep, the outer margin nearly straight; sutural area on the same level as discoidal, the vein separating them strongly raised, the sutural areolae becoming larger apically, and slightly larger than those of paranota, opaque, infusate, except in costal area. Length, 2.75-3.10 mm.; width, 0.80-0.90 mm.

Holotype male, west slope of Mt. Victoria, Tholo North, Viti Levu, Sept. 16, altitude 3,000 ft.; allotype, same locality as type,

Sept. 13. Paratypes: 4 females and 1 male, taken with type; 2 females and 2 males, Navai Mill, near Nandarivatu, Viti Levu, Sept. 7, altitude 2,700 ft.; 1 male, ridge west of Nandarivatu, Viti Levu, Sept. 11; 1 female, Lautoka mountains, taken by W. Greenwood, June 26, 1921 (British Museum).

The smaller specimens have dark brownish wings and sometimes the rostrum extends only to the middle of mesosternum. The differences in size, color and structures in the series seem to represent variations and are not specific.

Idiocysta bicolor, new species (fig. 4).

Head short, black; bucculae reticulate, blackish; eyes large, transverse, reddish black. Rostral channel wide, black; laminae dark, not broad, closing channel

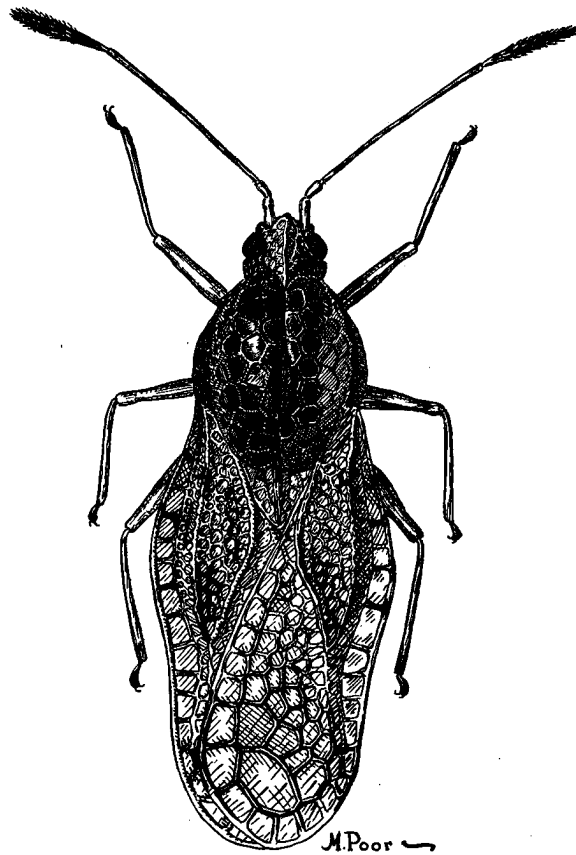


FIGURE 4.—*Idiocysta bicolor*.

behind; rostrum extending to middle of metasternum, yellowish brown, dark at tip. Orifice distinct, the auriculate lobe dark, narrow, transversely elongate. Sides of pronotum and body beneath black, shiny. Antennae rather long, testaceous, indistinctly pilose, the apical segment (except base) blackish, with denser and longer grayish pile; 1 stouter than 2 and twice as long; 3 slender and twice the length of 4, the latter elongate and slightly thickened.

Pronotum, except apex of triangular process and hood, concealed by the large, black, opaque, subglobose paranota. Hood rather small, tectiform, testaceous, projecting about as far forward as the anterior margins of eyes; posterior triangular process testaceous, reticulate, tricarinate, all carinae wholly concealed on pronotal disk by opaque paranota; paranota large, inflated, black (both cells and nervures), shiny, slightly more than twice as long as high, the outer margins meeting above the median carina. Elytra testaceous, with some of the veinlets brown to dark fuscous, moderately constricted beyond the middle; costal area rather broad, uniseriate, the areolae large, hyaline; subcostal area slightly narrower, mostly biseriate; discoidal area large, widest near middle, there four areolae deep, the areolae moderately large and subequal in size to those of subcostal area; sutural area more widely reticulate, the areolae large, the apical ones larger. The veinlets of discoidal and sutural areas considerably infuscated and three or four transverse veins of costal area along basal portion thickened and dark fuscous. Length, 2.90 mm.; width, 0.90 mm.

Holotype female, Nandarivatu, Viti Levu, Sept. 6, beating shrubs.

The size, paranota and rather broad, uniseriate costal area separate this distinct species at once from other members of the genus.

Idiocysta dryadis, new species (fig. 5).

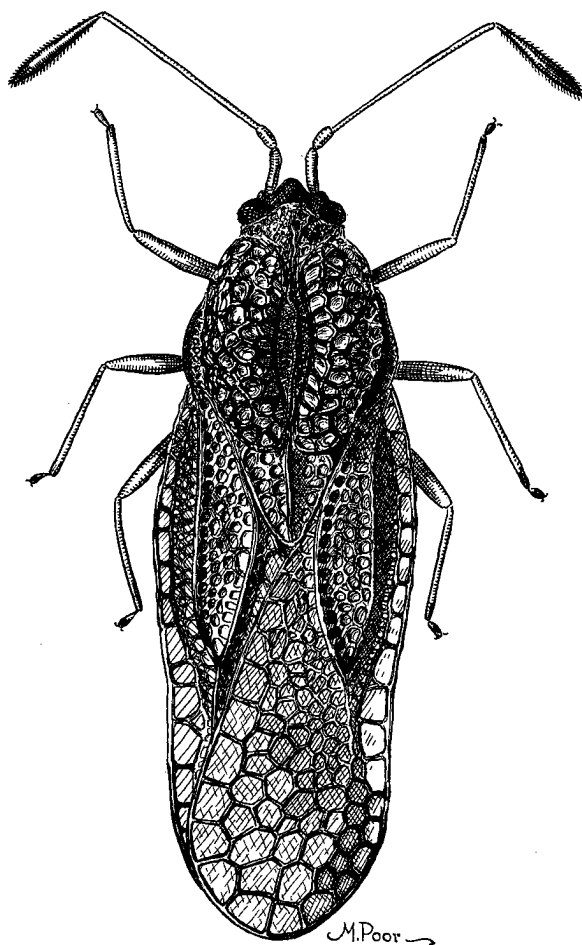
Grayish brown and about the same size as *I. bicolor*, but differing in color and form, and with shorter appendages. Rostrum brownish, extending to meso-metasternal suture. Antennae testaceous, segments 1 and 2 a little longer than in *bicolor*; 3 slender, approximately one and one half times as long as 4. Pronotum brown, with median carina, hood and triangular elongation exposed; paranota subglobose, but not quite meeting above median carina, dark brown in color; triangular process reticulate, tricarinate. Elytra a little narrower than in *bicolor*, the costal area also narrower. Legs shorter. Length, 2.35 mm.; width, 1.0 mm.

Holotype female, Nandarivatu, Viti Levu, Sept. 6, on shrubs.

Nesocypselas dicysta Kirkaldy, Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Proc. 33: 365, pl. 4, figs. 8-9, 1908.

Three specimens, type series, Rewa, Viti Levu, March and Nov. 1906, collected by F. Muir.

Illustrated by Kirkaldy and recorded by him from *Artocarpus incisa*. Not taken by Zimmerman in Fiji. The short sharp spines on the nervures and the shape of the paranota and the elytra separate it at once from the three new species described below.

FIGURE 5.—*Idiocysta dryadis*.***Nesocypselas vicinatis*, new species.**

Larger, with much less conspicuous spines, with elytron broader apically and basal segment of antennae shorter than *N. dicysta* Kirkaldy. Pronotum black, shiny, moderately convex; median carina thin and foliaceous on disk, very low and non-reticulate on triangular projection. Lateral carinae on pronotum foliaceous, but largely concealed by paranota; paranota large, inflated, very strongly reflexed, the outer margin resting or nearly resting on dorsal surface of pronotum and strongly constricted within a little behind the middle, with large clear areolae; triangular process membranous, the apex rounded. Head black, without spines; bucculae brownish, not very broad, testaceous along lower margin; eyes large, black, transverse. Rostrum brownish, becoming dark apic-

ally, nearly reaching apex of channel; laminae very low, dark, widely separated on meso-metasternum. Body beneath blackish, somewhat shiny.

Antennae moderately long, yellowish brown; segment 1 moderately long, nearly two and one half times as long as 2, not much thicker, narrowed at base; 3 brownish, less than twice as long as 4, the latter very long.

Legs testaceous, tarsi dark. Elytra broad, abruptly widened near base, with tips broadly rounded and separated, a fairly distinct, narrow, transverse band near base and a less distinct oblique band near apex, fuscous, the areolae within band not very much clouded; costal area very broad, the areolae clear, large and at most five to six deep; subcostal area uniseriate, the areolae very large; discoidal area small, mostly biseriate, with large areolae. Length, 3.10 mm.; width, 2.10 mm.

Holotype female, paratype female, Nandarivatu, Viti Levu, Sept. 3, allotype male, Sept. 9, altitude 3,700 ft.

The allotype male differs in having a slightly wider costal area. The paranota of the paratype female extend forward a little in front of the head and behind almost to the apex of the triangular process of pronotum.

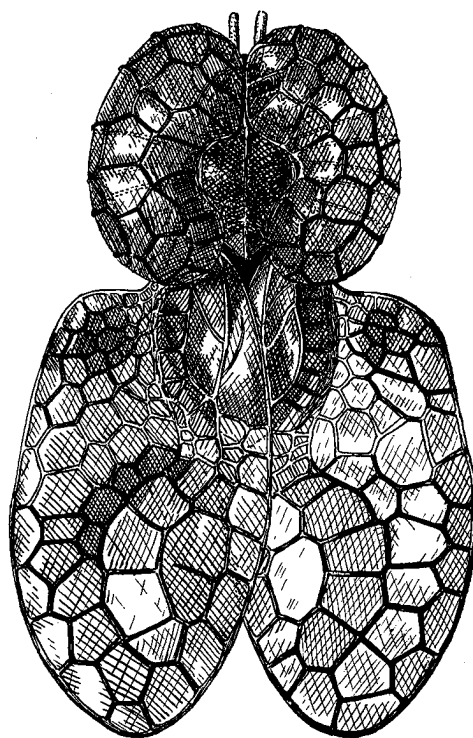


FIGURE 6.—*Nesocypsela similis*.

***Nesocypselas similis*, new species (fig. 6).**

Similar to *N. dicysta* in outline but with much larger paranota and the nervures with only a few tiny spines. Rostrum rather short, brownish, not reaching meso-metasternal suture, the laminae indistinct. Paranota strongly inflated, strongly reflexed, but with the outer margins poised considerably above pronotal disk, and in no place very near the surface of pronotum; their margins contiguous in front of deep constriction and separated behind. Elytra, individually, not quite so strongly narrowed posteriorly as in *dicysta*, widely reticulated, their tips considerably separated in repose; costal area very broad, five areolae deep in widest part, outer margins rounded; discoidal area short and narrow, with one elongate areola behind and one or two smaller ones in front, the paranota shorter but higher and more strongly inflated than in *N. vicinatis*. Other characters similar to *N. dicysta*. Length, 3.25 mm.; width, 2.10 mm.

Holotype female, Nandarivatu, Viti Levu, Sept. 1, collected on shrubs.

The short rostrum and very low or atrophied rostral laminae are distinguishing structures. The outer margins of elytra are very broadly rounded. In all the known species of *Nesocypselas*, the lateral carinae are remote from the median one.

***Nesocypselas muri*, new species (fig. 7).**

Easily distinguishable by the shorter antennae, smaller paranota and black-fuscous markings. Rostrum extending to middle of metasternum, brownish, the laminae very low and testaceous in color. Antennae testaceous, indistinctly pilose; segment 1 shorter than in *vicinatis*, a little stouter than 2 and nearly three times as long; 3 rather short, about one third longer than 4, the latter long and brownish in color.

Pronotum moderately convex, dark brown, the median carina foliaceous on disk, becoming obsolete behind; paranota strongly reflexed, inflated within, strongly constricted just behind the middle; the areolae moderately large and with veinlets mostly black-fuscous. Elytra broad, testaceous, with a transverse band near the base and another oblique apical band black fuscous; the areolae of costal area moderately large, five deep in widest part, considerably clouded in transverse bands; sutural area with larger areolae than in species described above; discoidal area short, rather narrow, mostly biseriate, with large areolae. Length, 3.74 mm.; width, 2.0 mm.

Holotype female, Nandarivatu, Viti Levu, October 1937, J. M. Valentine.

This species is very distinct and not easily confused with other members of the genus. The paranota are long, not high and sub-cylindrical in outline, the outer margin rests on the dorsal surface of pronotum. The antennae are much shorter than in the three foregoing species and the paranota rests firmly on the surface of the pronotum.

Nesocysta rugata Kirkaldy, Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Proc. 33: 336, 1908.

One male, Navai Mill, Viti Levu, near Nandarivatu, Sept. 7, altitude 2,700 ft.; 1 male, type series, Rewa, Viti Levu, March 1906, collected by F. Muir.

This species is shorter and more slender than the four species of *Nesocypselas* cited above. More specimens, however, are needed to determine the generic position of *Nesocysta* Kirkaldy. The pronotum is tricarinate; the paranota strongly reflexed, somewhat crumpled, deeply and sharply constricted behind the middle, the outer margin resting on the dorsal surface of pronotum. As in *Nesocypselas* Kirkaldy, the median longitudinal portion of pronotum is exposed and the triangular process is rather short and areolate. The elytra are rather long, pale testaceous, abruptly widened at base and divided into the

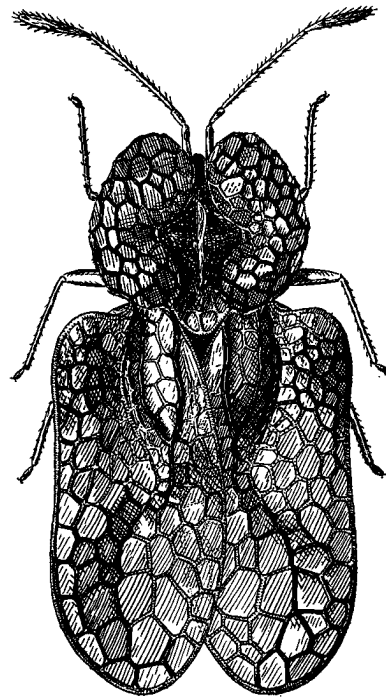


FIGURE 7.—*Nesocypselas muri*.

usual areas. The costal area is broad, without crossbands, with four or five rows of moderately large areolae. The boundary between discoidal and subcostal areas is strongly elevated, forming a sharp, roof-like elevation of the two areas. The rostrum is long, extending almost to the abdomen.

Holophygdon melanesica Kirkaldy, Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Proc. 33: 364, pl. 5, figs. 10-11, 1908.

Three specimens, Rewa, Viti Levu, 1906, type series, collected by F. Muir; recorded by Kirkaldy as feeding on a tree-climbing plant.

Holophygdon melanesica fusca, new variety.

Differing from typical examples of *H. melanesica* Kirkaldy in having longer antennae, higher paranotal crest and longer elytra. First, second and fourth segments of antennae black-fuscous; head with a little higher and narrower crest. Enormously developed paranota more sharply raised both in front and behind, concealing entire pronotum and extending posteriorly to cover entire discoidal and part of subcostal areas. Size and other characters similar to *H. melanesica*.

Holotype male, Wainiloka, Ovalau, July 11; allotype female, Andubangda, Viti Levu, July 27, altitude 1,200-1,900 ft.; paratype male, Andubangda, Ovalau, July 15, altitude 200 ft.; 3 paratypes, Mt. Penang, Oct. 20, 1937, on underside of leaves of *Raphidophora Merrillii*, collected by W. Greenwood.

